MONDAY, *December* 28. 1768. [NUMB. 1735.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Magna eſt Veritas et prevalebit. † vide Pa. 324.

HAVING determined (from my firſt publication) not to deviate from the ſtricteſt rules of impartiality, during my ſcrutinizing into the individuals that conſtitute the A——n B——d of C——s; I to my very great mortification find it utterly impoſſible to proceed with the hiſtory of Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan Shentleman of Waleſh)* as high up as his *Birth and Parentage*, which was what I propoſed to have done, had it been attainable: I muſt indeed own I have been led into a very groſs error on this account; taking it for granted that Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan)* in conformity to the ancient & modern uſage of his countrymen, had brought his *Petigry* with him, an inſtance *never* being known (before this) in the annals of Europe of any Welſhman's quitting his country, without at leaſt a *Portmanteau* full of the *Petigry* of his *Family*; which (by way of abridgment) ſeldom fails running up as far as *Owen Tudor*. —Indeed I have been informed by a very worthy Welſh Gentleman now in this town, that the *better ſort* never travel with leſs than *fifteen hundred ſolumes in folio*; but unfortunately for me at this critical juncture, I find that Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan Shentleman of Waleſh)* ſet out from *Mongomeryſhire* without a *ſingle ſheet of his*:—Whether this was owing to an accidental fire that deſtroyed the *Manſion-houſe* (and of conſequence the records of the family, for the largeſt and beſt room in the houſe is always ſet apart for that purpoſe) or that the *Rats* deſtroyed them for want of better food; or whether they ever had any exiſtance, I know not; —let that be as it may, I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of *ſkipping* over the *geneological* part of this Gentleman's hiſtory as nimbly as the briſkeſt *native* of Wales over its moſt rugged mountains, in order to arrive at the critical period of his being hired *(by a Welſh Attorney)* as a hackney boy to write Warrants & learn to read *Acts of Parliament*.

As impartiality is the darling I have adopted, I ſhould have been vaſtly happy to have had it in my power to trace this Gentleman up to the *Tudors* or *Winns*; but as that (upon my plan) is totally inadmiſſible; I muſt content myſelf with finding him employed as before recited with his *Welſh Attorney*; who after taking an infinity of pains to inſtruct him ſo as to enable him to read Acts of Parliament and copy Warrants tolerably well, found to his unſpeakable diſappointment that Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan)* grew very talkative; opinionated; and intolerably ignorant and wrong-headed; ſo much ſo, that he was very glad to diſmiſs him at the end of five months with a hearty drubbing; the impreſſion of which *(ſome ſay)* he has never got the better of to this day. Immediately after his diſmiſſion Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan)* travell'd up to London and lived there ſome time (I can't ſay how long) as *other Gentlemen do*, upon his *means*; ſome ſay he plyed with his countrymen in the *Sedan* way (but I do not aver this for truth)—The next thing we know of him, is his advertiſing at the New England Coffee-houſe in order to get a birth as Clerk to any ſkipper bound to the coaſt of Guinea that would pleaſe to ſhip him.——Here again unluckily, I muſt loſe ſight of Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan Shentleman of Wales)* till his embarkation for America with a very worthy countryman of his *(at an Officer in the Revenue)* who through good nature, and the utmoſt humanity, ſmuggled him and what baggage he had *(excluſive of his Petigry)* on board ſhip, in order to prevent both from falling into the hands of the Philiſtians.

On his firſt arrival, to my knowledge, he had at leaſt the appearance of much humility; tho' it was obſerved at the ſame time that he looked wild and confuſed:—however Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan)* in a very little time *waxed fat and kicked*——his five months inſtruction from his Mongomeryſhire Attorney, began now to break out; he thought it impoſſible that the people of N——t, (of which place he was C——k *under a very ſevere rider*) could know any thing of *Acts of Parliament*, or any other kind of literature—and in ſhort, in a very little time Mr.—— *(Shan ap Morgan Shentleman of Wales)* turned out a very *tyrant*: harraſſed the merchants out of their lives, with a *continual unintelligible jargon about Acts of Trade*, and falſe quotations;——grew fat;——began to dreſs well; and carry a great air of importance—nay began to fortune hunt—but without ſucceſs.——And here I ſhall quit him at preſent, to aſſure my readers, that I eſteem the liberty of the preſs (within its proper limits) as the greateſt bleſſing to the good, and the ſevereſt ſcourge to the licentious, and in no other manner will I ever uſe it; having a thorough deteſtation to licentiouſneſs of all denominations;—nor ſhall threats from men in power, or any *mean underhand methods of revenge* prevent me from expoſing the abuſe of the power put into their hands. —In time I will ſhew the conduct of thoſe men in proper colours, chuſing to finiſh with them as individuals before I take notice of their publick conduct in a particular manner.

CANDIDUS.

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1768. *Oct.* 20. THIS Morning the Juſtices of the town were called upon to meet the Governor, General Gage, and King's Attorney, at the council chamber; when met, the Governor required of them to provide quarters for the troops in this town, but received for anſwer, that they apprehended that this application did not then come properly before them. About noon the inhabitants were greatly alarmed with the news that Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf, had forced an entry into one of the cellars in the manufactory-houſe (c) Mr. Brown one of the inhabitants, in attempting to diſarm him, received ſeveral thurſts in his cloaths, the Sheriff's deputy entered with him; he then gave poſſeſſion of the cellar to ſome of the troops: A large number of ſoldiers immdiately entered the yard, and were placed as centinels & guards at all the doors of the houſe, and all perſons were forbid from going in and out of the ſame, or even coming into the yard. The plan of operation being, as it is ſaid, to terrify or ſtarve the occupants out of their dwellings.——Great numbers of the inhabitants aſſembled to be eye witneſſes of this attack upon the rights of Citizens, but notwithſtanding they were ſo highly irritated, there were no outrageous attempts made, the people having had it hinted to them, that our enemies in adviſing to this ſtep, had flattered themſelves with the hope that ſome tumults and diſorder would ariſe, which might be improved to our further prejudice.

Oct. 21. The ſiege of the manufactory houſe ſtill continues, and notwithſtanding one of their baſtions has been carried by aſſault, the beſieged yet ſhew a firmneſs peculiar to Britiſh Americans? The children at the windows crying for bread this morning, when the baker was prevented ſupplying them by the guard was an affecting ſight. Some proviſion & ſuccours were however afterwards thrown into the caſtle with the loſs of blood, but no lives. The Council met in the forenoon at the G——r's, (a) thoſe of them who were in the late vote greatly diſturbed, (b) that ſuch an illegal method ſhould be taken to carry it into execution. Council met in the afternoon at their own chamber, and are to meet again on the morrow. Col. Dalrymple was required by the Selectmen to remove from Fanueil-Hall this day or on the morrow, agreeable to his word of honour, the troops having occupied it for too long a time already.—The common this day preſented more ſcenes of diſtreſs. *Deſertions, drunkenneſs & innumerable diſorders, which give uneaſineſs to the citizens, and procure puniſhment for the ſoldiers, are to be imputed to their being placed in this town rather than on Caſtle Iſland, and is what Gen. Amherſt and other commanders in the late war publicly declared would be the caſe, if troops ſhould be ever quartered in this town, and this opinion induced the government to be at the expence of providing ſuitable barracks at ſaid iſland.* In the evening terms of accommodation were propoſed to Mr. Brown, of the manufactory, but rejected with diſdain.

Oct. 22. This morning we are told that the ſiege of the manufactory was raiſed (c) the troops were withdrawn under cover of the night, & it's hoped as the ſeaſon is now advanced, that they will ſoon be ordered into winter quarters at Caſtle-Iſland; ſufficient ſupplies have however been ſent into the manufactory to ſerve in caſe the attack ſhould be renewed. The G——r (a) not liking the late determination of the juſtices, who refuſed the demand for quartering, their attendance on the G——r (a) yeſterday was required, and they are to meet again this forenoon. Reports that Commodore Hood has been ſent for, and his arrival from Halifax ſoon expected. A court martial, of which, by commiſſion from the General, Colonel Dalrymple is Preſident, held this day for the trial of a ſoldier of his regiment for deſertion, who had been brought in by one of their decoy parties. Plenty of rum has procured many whippings on the common this evening; the men cannot be reſtrained from it in town.

The juſtices adhere to the vote reſpecting the G——r's demand for quartering the troops.

Oct. 23. Advice is received, that ſix more regiments may be ſoon expected from Ireland & another from Halifax. We have accounts from Louiſbourg, that ſeveral of the ſettlers upon that iſland have been lately killed by the Savages. *This is what has been expected from the late withdrow of troops from that place, and it is to be feared our inland ſettlements will ſuffer from the like cauſe.*

Oct. 24. This day the brig Tryton, owned by Mr. D——s, a merchant in this town, was ſeized by order of the board of cuſtoms, on ſuppoſition it is ſaid, that ſhe had ſome time ago been employed in an illicit trade; and that they may oblige the owner to prove where and how ſhe had been employed.

The following Complaint was this day regularly made, viz.

Suffolk, ſs.) To the worſhipful Richard Dana, John Ruddock, and Joſeph Williams, Eſqrs. juſtices of the peace in and for ſaid county.

Humbly ſhews,

JOHN BROWN of Boſton, in ſaid county, weaver, that Stephen Greenleaf of Boſton aforeſaid, Eſq; and Joſeph Otis of ſaid Boſton, Gentleman, together with divers other maleſactors and diſturbers of the peace of our ſaid Lord the King, (whoſe names to the complainant are yet unknown,) on the 20th day of Oct. inſtant, (d) with force and arms, and with ſtrong hand, at Boſton aforeſaid, unlawfully & injuriouſly did break and enter into the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid John Brown; then and there being in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid John Brown; and that the ſaid Stephen Greenleaf, and Joſeph Otis, together with the ſaid other maleſactors, then and there with force and arms and with ſtrong hand, unlawfully did expel, move and put the ſaid John Brown, from the poſſeſſion of the ſaid dwelling houſe, then and there with force and arms; and with ſtrong hand, unlawfully and injuriouſly did keep out, and ſtill do keep out, to the great damage of him the ſaid John Brown, and againſt the peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and the laws of this province in that caſe made and provided. Dated the 24th day of October, in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign, Anno Domini, 1768. The complainant aforeſaid, prays relief and that he may be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the premiſes. JOHN BROWN.

We are told that Mr. Fiſher, late collector of the port of Salem, and a brother-in-law of Governor Wentworth, of New-Hampſhire has been diſplaced by the commiſſioners, and another appointed in his room, notwithſtanding Mr. Fiſher's books were approved of by the inſpect r-general, and others in office: and that it is ſaid the principal ground of complaint, excepting his ſtanding fair with the merchants, is his not having obliged our poor fiſhermen to contribute to the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, which they have not done from the firſt ſettlement of the country, to this day, and with good reaſon, as no one of them ever has or can expect an admiſſion into that hoſpital.—*Perhaps adminiſtration may think a demand of this ſort the more neceſſary at this time, as a gentleman it is ſaid has been lately appointed to receive the hoſpital money, collected from the ſeamen employed in a foreign trade, from our collector, who uſed to remit the ſame clear of charges; for which important ſervice this new officer is to be allowed 200l. ſterl. per annum.* A veſſel at Marblehead with molaſſes, has been ſeized and libelled in the court of admiralty, on preſumption that the whole quantity ſhe brought had not been reported. Two veſſels from Newbury with molaſſes, which had been entered and gauged, and the duty paid thereon, had had officers put on board, in order to regauge ſaid molaſſes. All our ſhipping employed in the coaſting buſineſs, from one part of the province to another, are now obliged to enter and clear under the reſtriction of thoſe which are engaged in foreign voyages.—*The late extenſion of thoſe acts of parliament to the colonies made firſt to prevent the running*

† Great is Truth & it will prevail & American Board of Commiſſioners || Meaning John Robinſon one of the Commiſſioners, ¶ He is ſuppoſed to be a Ba——d of Newport & Collector

(a) Governor (b) Bart (c) vid a Full Account pa. 281. (d) vid. pa. 288.

vail to France, and such like destructive commerce; the vast multiplication of custom-house, revenue and other officers, and the extravagant fees demanded on pretences before unheard and untho't of. The many injudicious and perplexing restrictions laid upon our foreign trade, on pretext of preventing the contraband, nine-tenths of which is more profitable to the mother country than to the colonies; and the unbounded power given to the commissioners, that opperated so effectually to the destruction of our trade, that necessity is now obliging us fast to lay aside the use and consumption of foreign superfluities, and to fly to the ground and manufactures for a support and maintenance.

Oct. 25 It being the King's accession-day, there was a general appearance of the troops in the common, who went thro' their firing, evolutions, &c. in a manner pleasing to the General. A Divine being in the field, was pleased to observe, that we might now behold American grievances *red-dressed*: The glitter of the arms and bayonets, and this hostile appearance of troops in a time of profound peace, made most of the spectators very serious, & reminded me of what a late traveller relates in his account of Turkey. "That being present on a day when the grand Signior was passing from his palace to the mosque, and observing that the Janissaries stood without their arms, and with their hands across, only bowed as the Sultan passed; he was led thereby to ask a captain of their guards, why they had no arms? Arms said he thou infidel, they are for our *enemies*: we govern our subjects with the law. *There was also a time when Britain was well governed without the aid of a standing army, and when she would have thought that a colony held by the sword was not worth the keeping.*——The justices of the town met twice yesterday to consider of the governor's reiterated demand to provide quarters, &c. for the troops; when they were informed, that his Excellency required their answer not in the usual way, but in writing, and under their hands; which intimation was so far from intimidating them into a compliance, that they this day waited upon the governor with the following reply:

May it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency having been pleased to demand of us to quarter & billet a number of officers & soldiers in the public houses in this town: We would beg leave to observe, that in the act of parliament, a number of officers are mentioned for that purpose, namely constables, tything men, magistrates, and other civil officers of the town, which upon enquiring we cannot find have been applied to; and also that by the same act of parliament the justices are not empowered to quarter and billet the said officers and soldiers, but in default or absence of the aforementioned officers; your Excellency will therefore excuse our doing any thing in this affair till it is properly within our province. *Signed by the Justices.*

The ware-houses on Wheelwright's-wharf, exclusive of the use of wharves and cellars, have been this day taken up by the barrack-masters for the purpose of quartering troops, at the rate of £. 300 sterling per annum.

Oct. 26. A general council met this day upon summons; the governor proposed in the forenoon their submitting the dispute relative to quartering troops in this town, to the opinion of the judges of the superiour court, which motion was with great propriety rejected. He also recommended their appointing one or more persons, to join Gen. Gage, in hiring barracks for the troops in this town. The Council were utterly against this proposal, as the barracks at Castle Island still remained empty, and it would have countenanced the quartering of troops in this town; and as the barrack-masters had before taken upon themselves to hire barracks at their own direction and risque.—*Is it possible to conceive that any minister will hereafter have the modesty to make a requisition on the town or government for a reimbursement of the charge of quarters, &c. when taxes are laid and monies daily collecting from this people, one design of which as is declared in the act of parliament imposing those duties, being for the defraying the charge of a military establishment for securing & defending his Majesty's dominions?*—In the afternoon the governor laid before the council a letter he had received from the commissioners, intimating that they now tho't they might come to town with safety to their persons, provided the magistrates were disposed to do their duty; and requesting the opinion of the board on this matter; whereupon one of those honorable gentlemen was pleased to say, that he believed if they should come up from the castle disposed to behave themselves as they ought to do, which must be very different from what they had done before, they might then remain among us with safety; another of those gentlemen declared his mind, that all his Majesty's good subjects would be safe in this town, that the council had already published to the world that their withdraw to Castle-William was an unnecessary, tho' voluntary act of their own, designed to answer certain purposes which it has appeared the council were fully aware of: However the g—r pressing for an answer, a vote was drawn up relative to the important matter, that the commissioners might come up to town with safety. [*To be continued.*]

To the Publishers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Please to publish the following Letters.

As I and others have for some time past been stigmatis'd and treated with sneers and ridicule, and as enemies to our country, because we have not fallen in with the most commonly received Opinion, respecting Liberty and Taxation——It may, as I hope, apologize for my publishing a letter I received from one who is called a Son of Liberty, with my answer and some political remarks on the times—which if read with candour may, as I hope, give Information to some, and be a means to promote a happy union, and soften the resentments to those who are of different sentiments.——And with that view I submit them to the public. *Your's, &c.* Z. T.

SIR,

YOU may remember that we have often in conversation been warm in our political debates. I may truly say that I ever look'd on you as a Tory, and one that favoured those amongst us who were for arbitrary government, and that blamed our General Court for their conduct in the late elections—and vindicated our Governor when he negativ'd the Councellors—and that took the part in favour of the Rescinders—But what put you upon it I cannot tell; for I never thought that you were dependent on any of them, or ever shared in their favours.—What do you now think of it? Are you not sensible that our present difficulties are brought upon us by those who have ever been aiming to enslave us? Are you not convinced that you and others by countenancing our enemies, have given them their desired opportunity? Surely it required our joint resolutions to discountenance and check their proceedings. Did not the brave and spirited exertions of the Colonists occasion the repeal of the Stamp Act? What charm or infatuation can have made us so secure when in imminent danger! Our troubles require your most serious reflections. I hope that you will see your mistake. Do you not since the troops are come conclude that some of our most valuable privileges are lost?—Shall we not entail slavery on the land by our divisions and want of resolution to defend our liberties? Where is that spirit of liberty that appeared among us! Have not Mr. Pitt and other judicious men in England ever said that the Parliament of G. B. had no right to tax us?

Did not the Farmer's Letters unanswerably shew that such taxations are unconstitutional, illegal and oppressive?—And was it not the opinion of the general Convention at New-York, and of the General Assemblies in all the Colonies? And can any one now amongst us doubt whether we may justly be taxed when not represented? I know it has been said by some persons, that if we are protected by the power, and at the expence of the nation, we ought to bear a proportion of it. But if you consider the vast number of commissioners and other officers that are in pay and live with great salaries on the Customs, you must, as I think, conclude that his Majesty will have none of it. Doth it not rather appear to be a scheme to promote pensioners to live in ease and luxury on those duties? (h)

Our province, and some others, did ever readily shew their loyalty by their compliance with all requisitions in the late wars. Did they not do even beyond their ability, in the opinion of the late ministry, and were they not repaid large sums by a parliamentary grant for what they expended?—

We ever acknowledge our allegiance to his Majesty, and I doubt not but the Colonies would do any thing that is reasonable and just (if requested) toward the support of the empire, if they might raise it as their ordinary taxes, and be heard in their pleas respecting the first settling the colonies, the tedious and expensive wars they have endured, and load of province debts upon them.

I remember that you sometime ago said, that it was proposed to our General Court (when the stamp duty was talk'd of) for them to raise money for the defence of the Colonies. It was what I never heard of before. I have since asked Mr. ——, who has been our Representative many years, if it was as you had reported—and he said it was not: He also said that he thought that we ought to bear some proportion of the public charge, and that he doubted not but our General Court would have granted it, if requested.——So I must conclude that you were mistaken. If the favour you and others shewed to the enemies of our country was owing to ignorance or mistake I am sorry; but who are in fault?—It is not so much the paying money, if the King may have it (as the nation is greatly in debt) but the manner of taking it, that I resent.

I desire to know by a letter from you what you think of the times; what brought the present difficulties, and what we may expect, and you'll oblige

Your's, A. K.

The ANSWER.

SIR,

I Received your Letter, and observe that your sanguine temper still continues, but a knowledge of the true state of the case will, as I hope, set you right, when your zeal may be of some benefit.

In answer to your Letter and the enquiry "what I think of the times; what brought the present difficulties; and what we may expect?" I shall give the following remarks for your perusal and consideration.

His Majesty's troops are come, and as it is said for to support his authority, and protect his Commissioners, and other Officers who are commissioned to exact and collect certain duties granted him by Act of Parliament.——We see no way to escape the paying these duties at present; but hope that we may yet obtain his Majesty's favor; have access to him, and our grievances redress'd.

It may not be amiss to consider how the affair was begun, & what was first done by this province after Mr. Mauduit, the agent in 1764, wrote to it, that it was proposed in Parliament to tax the Colonies for the charge of their government & defence; the nation being then by his account more than one hundred and forty millions in debt; which was above sixty millions more than it was before the last war.

Our Agent wrote also that Mr. Grenville, by a long speech in Parliament respecting the national debt and income, convinced the House of the necessity there was for every part of the government to do their utmost to lighten the public burden.

He also in his Letters wrote that there did not seem to be a single man in parliament who thought that the conquered provinces ought to be left without troops, or that England after having run so deeply in debt for acquiring them, by which stability and security was given to all the American governments, should now tax itself for the maintenance of them: And that the only difference in opinion was, that Mr. Grenville said that he did not expect that America should bear more than a good part of the expence, when others thought that we should bear the whole.——He also wrote that 10,000 troops were to be kept up in America: That the charge of them was computed at £.250,000, and of troops and government £.350,000.——He wrote that none could expect to prevail, considering the distress of the nation, against a tax on the Colonies. And that Mr. Grenville, after kind expressions with respect to the Colonies, said that whatever was the distress of the nation he did not mean to draw any thing from America for it: All that he desired was that it would bear the charges of its own government and defence and nothing more.

He also wrote that the Committee of the House reported for a Stamp-Duty; and after the House had pass'd it, he wrote that it was hung up till the next year, in complaisance to the Colonies to give them an opportunity to pass it themselves or some other equivalent; and that Mr. Grenville was willing, as he expressed himself, to consult the ease, quiet and good will of the Colonies.

From what I have shewn, which is a true account of Mr. Mauduit's letters, you may see what was required of us, and readily conclude, whether I or Mr. ——, your Representative, was mistaken respecting the proposal for our taxing ourselves, and who was in the fault.

¶ [*The Remainder of this Letter in our next.*]

BOSTON *Oct.* 4.

They write from Leghorn, that Gen Paoli lately made a speech to the Corsican youth, to animate them to defend their Country.——"Every Nation (said he) which, like our own, has been zealous for it's Liberty, has experienc'd Vicissitudes which have immortalized it's Name. If to maintain Liberty nothing was to be done but to desire it, the whole world would certainly enjoy it: But this valuable Jewel can only be acquired by a virtue and courage that overcome all obstacles. The condition and prerogatives of a free people, as they are so considerable that no just idea of them can be conveyed, are the astonishment and envy of the great Men. We are now at the most critical of Epochas. If we do not withstand the danger that threatens us, our reputation and liberty are at an end. In vain have we consoled ourselves with the thoughts of our own heroism,—in vain have our ancestors taken such pains, & spilt their blood.——No! Ye famous and magnanimous Defenders, who have sacrificed your lives to obtain and preserve your Liberty, fear not that you will be dishonored by your descendants;—they have resolved to tread the footsteps which you have marked."

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.

We hear that an English Man of War of 20 Guns, on her passage from Dominica to Grenada, fell in with a French Frigate of 36 guns, and suspecting the Frenchman to be a Pirate, a smart engagement ensued, when the French Frigate was very roughly handled, & sheered off a meer wreck.

New-London, Dec. 2. Capt. Harris, arrived here in 50 days from Fayal, was near perishing for want of Provisions, (and must inevitably have done so) but coming a-cross a Vessel, 20 days before his arrival, (who refused to let them have any thing to subsist on) the people forcibly shared the provisions in the Vessel, equally between the two Crews, they being equal in Number.

We hear a Sloop loaded with Salt is cast away on Noman's Land; but can't learn the Particulars.

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New-York, December 19.

Last Monday Captain Houſton, in a Sloop of this Port, arrived here from Falmouth, in 9 weeks, but bro't no late Prints: He ſays that the July and Auguſt Mails were arrived there from this Port, and that one of the Packets was to ſail with the Mail for this Port, the day after him.

On Monday arrived the Sloop Charming Sally, Capt. Ebenezer Durel, from the River Gambia, but laſt from Euſtatia. He left Gambia the 8th of Oct. and ſays the Trade there is greatly embarraſſed and interrupted by the hoſtile behaviour of the Natives, who make every attempt in their power to deſtroy the Engliſh who are therefore obliged to arm their boats in an extraordinary manner, when they go a trading up and down the River. This behavior of the Natives it ſeems is occaſioned by a difference that happened in January laſt, between his Excellency Joſeph D. Batt, Governor of James's Fort, in that River, and the King of Barry.

The chief ground of this difference was, that the French having erected a Factory in Gambia on the oppoſite ſhore, and within gun ſhot of James's Fort, the Governor was ſo diſpleaſed thereat, that he refuſed to pay the King of Barry the Fees or Subſidies that have been eſtabliſhed by antient cuſtom, for permiſſion to trade, unleſs the King would deſtroy the French Factory, or oblige them to remove it. The King whoſe intereſt leads him to deſire ſubſidies from two kingdoms, rather than one, pleads his right to permit whom he pleaſes to trade in his dominions; and beſides that the French have by treaty, leave to erect a Factory there: And in reſentment for the ſtoppage of his cuſtomary ſubſidies, he declared War againſt the Engliſh, and has purſued it with the utmoſt animoſity. An attempt was made upon James's Fort, at a time when the Governor was abſent at Senegal, and there was ſuch a ſickneſs among the ſoldiers in the Fort, that there were no more than 17 men able to bear Arms, and the number of Savages was ſo great, that they almoſt cover'd the Iſland.—They came provided with ſcaling Ladders, got upon the embraſures, and would certainly have taken the Fort, had it not been for the extraordinary bravery, activity, and conduct of one Mr. Williams, an Engliſh gentleman, who headed & animated the ſoldiers, drove off the ſavages and ſaved the Fort.

We hear, that a Snow from Europe was caſt away on the South ſide of Long-Iſland in the late South-Eaſt Storm; the Veſſel and Cargo loſt, and the Mate was drowned, which is all the particulars we have heard.

NEWPORT, Dec. 19.

Laſt Monday arrived here his Majeſty's Sloop of War Senegal, commanded by Sir Thomas Rich, and Cutter Sultana, from Boſton: The preceeding Night the Senegal, being near the Weſt End of Martha's Vineyard, ſtruck on a Shoal, and beat ſo hard as to occaſion her to leak conſiderably.

BOSTON, Dec. 26. 1768.

Meſſrs FLEETS.

IT is tho't that the alluring *Advertiſements* or *Propoſals* which about this Time laſt Year rais'd ſuch liberal Contributions for a new and (*to be*) very extraordinary Publication, would, if now re-exhibited, afford a very ſatyrical Contraſt to the Work itſelf.——

MODUS.——

We hear from the Eaſtern Parts of this Province, That there have lately been Diſputes relating to the Right of Lands between ſome Claimers and the Poſſeſſors, which are very common in thoſe Parts:—That a Month ago at Woolwich a Perſon there having built a Houſe, about 20 or 30 Men diſguiſed in an Indian Dreſs, came upon him, and drove the People out, and then pull'd the Houſe down; and afterwards threatened to ſerve ſome others in the ſame Manner.

We hear from Newalk, that laſt Week one Graham, late Quarter-maſter to the 16th Regiment, was tried for wilfully firing a Gun into a Barn there, which ſet it on Fire & burnt two valuable Horſes. A Verdict was given againſt him with full Coſts.

We hear from Glouceſter, that on Wedneſday laſt died there Mr. *Roland Cotton*, in the 21ſt Year of his age, after a few Weeks Confinement of a Fever and Languiſhment, conſequent upon a Fall he met with ſome Time before. He was the only Son of the Rev. Mr. *Joſiah Cotton*, of Sandown, in New-Hampſhire.

The 12th Inſtant a Number of Priſoners broke out of Hartford Goal: It's not unlikely that ſome of them may travel this Way,—one of them, named James Aurdig or Hanning, had been cropt and branded twice for Burglary; one Anthony O'Neal, who had been cropt and branded once for the ſame Crime; one William Willſon, committed for the ſame Crime, but not tried; and one or two other Perſons for leſſer Crimes.

Laſt Thurſday we had here a very conſiderable Storm of Snow, which has ſo far impeded Travelling as to prevent the Southern Poſt Rider from arriving till laſt Evening.

In the above Storm Capt. Godfrey, in a Schooner belonging to this Place, lately from the Coaſt of Guinea, but laſt from Rhode Iſland, was caſt away about 3 Leagues from Plimouth; the Veſſel loſt, but the People ſaved, tho' ſome of them much froze.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, in the Evening, there was an Affray between ſome Seamen and Soldiers, in which ſeveral of the latter were much wounded.

The Evening before a Soldier was detected in ſtealing ſome Leather out of a Shop at the South Part of the Town, when ſeveral People collected together, a Comrade of his ſtruck a Perſon that ſtood by with a Bayonet and ſlightly wounded him, in the mean Time the Thief went off, and the other was committed to Goal.

And on Friday laſt one Jones, a Labourer in this Town was committed to Goal for ſtealing a Quantity of Cloth which was bro't by a Country-woman to Market for Sale.

Laſt Friday Morning a Soldier belonging to one of the Regiments here, was found dead in his Bed; it is ſaid he had drank three Pints of Rum the Evening before, which, it's tho't, was the Occaſion of his Death.

Glouceſter (firſt Pariſh) Dec. 23. 1768.

"A few Weeks ago, about twenty-eight induſtrious Females of this Pariſh met together at the Houſe of their Miniſter, and ſpent the Day in the laudable Employment of Spinning: A few Days after another Company of thirty-eight of the Daughters of Induſtry aſſembled at the ſame Place for the ſame Buſineſs, laying their Hands to the Spindle. Several of them furniſhed themſelves with Materials, which they willingly offered as well as their Labor. In the Evening, after they had compleated their Work, a Diſcourſe was delivered to them & many others, in the Place of Public Worſhip, from *Exod.* xxiv. 25. *And all the Women which were wiſe hearted did Spin with their Hands.* And the Solemnity was cloſed with ſinging an Anthem.

Worceſter, December 19. 1768.

"—This Day died here Mr. *Gerſhom Rice*, who compleated the Age of 101 Years ſometime laſt May—Beſides his retaining his Reaſon and Underſtanding, in a very good Degree, to the laſt, he enjoy'd a long, and almoſt uninterrupted ſtate of bodily Health—was able till very lately to travel on foot a Mile or two a day among his Neighbours, eat his Food with a good Appetite, and ſlept quietly at Night, without any Attendance.——He was naturally of a very pleaſant Diſpoſition, very courteous in his Behaviour towards all, and withal grave and ſerious. Of late, the Decays of Nature came on him faſt, and he went away calmly and quietly at laſt, expreſſing his hope and truſt in his Redeemer, for an Admiſſion to a better World.

He was viſited about a year ago by two Gentlemen, to whom he gave the following account of the Longevity of his Family, which it is thought worth communicating to the public, viz.—That his Father died at the age of 70.—His Mother, 84.—That they had 14 Children, and that except 2, that died in Infancy, the reſt lived to an advanced Age, *Peter*, 97.—*Thomas*, 94.—*Mary*, 80—*Nathaniel*, 70.—*Ephraim*, 71.—*James*, 72.—*Sarah*, 80.——*Frances*, 96.—(lately deceas'd,)—*Jonas*, 84——*Grace*, (now living,) 94.—*Eliſha*, near 60.——The Wife of the above mentioned *Gerſhom*, who died about 12 or 14 Years ago, was about 80.——. They lived together in the married State between 60 and 70 Years.—They had 7 Children, all now living, ſome upwards of 70 Years old."

The Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE and ACCETED MASONS in BOSTON, are hereby notified, That the Right Worſhipful JOHN ROWE, Eſq; Provincial Grand-Maſter of Maſons for NORTH-AMERICA, deſigns to celebrate the Feſtival of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt TO-MORROW the 27th of *December* Inſt. at the Houſe of Brother JOSEPH INGERSOLL, the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-ſtreet: Whereof the Brethren in Town and Country are deſired to take due Notice.

By Order of the Grand-Maſter,

ABR. SAVAGE, Gr. Secr'y.

N. B. Dinner preciſely at 2 o'Clock.

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the* Long Wharf,

Choice French Indigo, Cotton-Wool, Race Ginger, a good Aſſortment of Anchors, refined Bar Iron, a good Aſſortment of *American* made Cordage, *American* made Cod-Lines & Sugar Bakers Twine, *Albany* Peaſe, Sperma-Ceti Candles warranted pure, Hard Soap, *Madeira* Wine, *New-York* Butter Bread, &c.

Found on Friday the 23d Inſtant, on the great Road leading from *Boſton* to *Salem*, by a Pedler lately come from old England, a PURSE containing ſome Gold and Silver: Whoever has loſt it may have it reſtored on proving their Property, giving the Marks and Tokens of the Purſe, Sum and Species of Money contained therein, on paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement, by applying to the aboveſaid Pedlar's Lodgings at Mr. *Miller's* in Fore Street, North-End, *Boſton*, or Mr. *Oſgood's* Shoemaker, at the Sign of the Orange Tree, in *Salem*.

Public Vendue.

At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-ſtreet

On THURSDAY next at Ten o'Clock,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

10 Pipes choice New-York Madeira

WINE.

Whereas the Proprietors of a Tract of Land juſt below St. George's *River, commonly called* The Twenty Aſſociates of the Lincolnſhire Company, *are Owners of ſeveral whole Shares and Parts of Shares, in common, each whole Share containing upwards of* 5000 *Acres*: This is to give public Notice, that one of thoſe whole Shares, viz, No. 17, originally owned by *John Oulton*, Eſq; will be ſold at public Auction at the Bunch of Grapes in *Boſton*, on the 17th Day of *January* next, between Twelve and One o'Clock, if not ſold at private Sale before, agreeable to the Proprietors Vote at their Meeting the 14th Inſtant: For further Particulars enquire of NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

N. B. The Proprietors aforeſaid are now ſettling a Township called *Cambden*, ſituate and meaſuring ſix Miles on the Ocean, and includes two very good Harbours; the Land is good & well Wooded and Watered:—ſeveral fine Settlers Lots containing 120 Acres, are yet to be given away upon the moſt reaſonable Terms of Settlement, to any good Perſons inclining to ſettle in a pleaſant Part of the Country and with good Neighbours: The Right and Title to theſe Lands are not diſputed by any; the Settlers performing the Proprietors Conditions are to have a good Warrantee Deed of their Lots. For further Particulars enquire as above. *December* 15. 1768.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the Proprietors, commonly called *The Twenty Aſſociates of the Lincolnſhire Company*, Owners of an 100,000 Acres of Land laying Eaſt of *St. George's* River, did at their Meeting *September* 6, 1766, levy a Tax of 10*s.* on each Twentieth or whole Share; and at their Meeting *April* 13, 1767, levied a further Tax of 10*s.* on each Twentieth; and at their Meeting *November* 19, 1767, levied a further Tax of 24*s.* on each Twentieth; and at their Meeting *April* 8, 1768, levied a further Tax of 60*s.* on each Twentieth, making in the whole 5*l.* 4*s.* Lawful Money on each Twentieth or whole Share; a conſiderable Proportion of the above Taxes are yet unpaid: This is therefore to Notify the delinquent Proprietors, that ſo much of their Intereſt in the aforeſaid Lands will be ſold at Public Auction as will be neceſſary for diſcharging the Taxes, agreeable to the Province Law, within ſix Months from the Date hereof, unleſs prevented by Payment.

By Order of the Proprietors,

Decem. 15, 1768. NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

On Wedneſday next, 28th Inſtant,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be continued the Sale of a large and valuable Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, at the Auction Room in Queen-Street. J. RUSSELL.

THIS EVENING—and on WEDNESDAY Evening,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *JOHN GERRISH*,

At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

A great Variety of Articles,—lately imported—ſound & good—among which are, Superfine Plaids, ſuperfine Kerſeys, Cotton Velvets, many ſorts of Woollens, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN GERRISH.

On *Tueſday* the 3d of *January*,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-ſtreet,

A variety of Houſe-Furniture, among which are, two Mahogany Cheſts of Drawers, Deſk and Book Caſe, ſquare & oval Dining Tables of Mahogany, Tea Tables, Bureau, Leather Bottom Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds & Bedding, a green Harrateen Eaſy Chair, a variety of China and Glaſs Ware, ſome Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c. —Alſo a beautiful Chaiſe and Harneſs, almoſt new, made by a good Workman.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Dec.* 24. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Hudſon and Leighton from Maryland; Jenkins from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Foye to Maryland; Morton, Fellows & Butts to Weſt Indies; Dean to Jamaica; Anderſon to Nevis; Somes to Halifax; Coffin and Jarvis to London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Hatch & Cobb for North Carolina; Hatch for Maryland: Haynes, Fellows, White & Ruggles for Weſt-Indies; Patten and Tyler for Jamaica; Carney for Gibraltar; Rotch & Omand for London.

ll Means advertiſement, about his News Paper.

Just imported and to be Sold at the very lowest Rates for Cash only, by

Samuel Fletcher

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

BRoad Cloths	A fine Assortment	Single fast
Kerseys	of Hose	Felt Hats
Ratteens	Mens & Womens	Shook Hogsheads
German serges	Shoes & Clogs	Brushes
Baize of all sorts	Dowlas	Cotton Velvets
Swanskins	Sheeting	flower'd Silks
Strip'd Duffils	Buckrams	Japann'd Ware
Red & blue ditto	Silk Handkerch.	Plate Baskets
Furniture Checks	Beaver Coatings	Sugar Chests
Copperplate do	Half-thicks	Looking Glasses
Callicoes	Double Camblets	Irish Linnens
Ticklenburgs	Cloth Taffaties	China Ware
Oznabrigs	Pepper	flower'd Wines
Ravens Duck	Bohea Tea	Mason Glasses
Shalloons	Hyson Tea	Cut Salts
Tammies	Saltpetre	Glass Lamps
Durants	Florence Oyl	Sugar Potts
Winter Stuffs	Spices of all sorts	Tea Kettles and
Flannels ¾ & ⅞	Indigo	Lamps
Silk Gloves & Mitts	Mustard	Crewit Stands

With many Articles not mentioned.

Choice New Currants by the

Hundred or smaller Quantity, best Hyson & Bohea Teas, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, and Allspice, superfine white, middling & low-pric'd scarlet, crimson, blue and all other colour'd Broad-Cloths, with Trimmings to suit, Beaver Coatings, Ratteens, Kerseys, superfine scarlet Whitneys & Ratteens, Hair Plushes, Mens & Womens Velvet, scarlet, crimson & cloth-color'd Baize, Flannels, Duffils, &c. 8-4 to 11-4 superfine Blankets, Coverlids & Cotton Counterpanes, with a great Variety of other Woollen Goods suitable for the Season; a large Assortment of Womens Stuffs, plain & flower'd Silks, &c. best Camblets, Mens Hats, a great Variety of Ribbons, Laces, Head & Breast Flowers, all sorts of new-fashion Hats & Bonnets, Cambricks, Lawns, Irish Linens, Sheeting, &c. worsted, thread & cotton Hose of every size & quality to 6d. a pair, Mens & Womens Gloves & Mitts, Manchester Checks, Dimothies, &c. best Heart & Club German Steel, Powder, Shot, Nails, Brass Kettles, and almost every other sort of Hard Wares, Looking-Glasses, China Ware, Holland Seates, Broom Brushes, Dutch Glasses (duty paid) Scot's Threads, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, &c.—Best Violins, Roman Strings, German Flutes, Bows, Bridges, &c.—a few large Carpets,—imported per Captains *Watt* and *White* from LONDON, and Capt. *Dunn* from GLASGOW—and to be sold by

GILBERT DEBLOIS,

At his SHOP opposite the Bottom of School-Street, *Boston*, very cheap by Wholesale or Retail

---

For DUBLIN,

The Brig *Friends Adventure*,

George Hardwick, Master,

Now lying at *Griffin's* Wharf, will sail the latter End of this Month: Has good Accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to *Henry Lloyd*, Esq. at Warehouse No. 5 on the Long Wharf, or said Master on Board. *December* 17. 1768.

TO BE SOLD.

And may be Immediately occupied by the Purchaser,

A commodious Brick HOUSE

in Cornhill (next Door North of Mr. *John Cunningham*) in good Repair, well situated for Business, having a large Shop in Front, a paved Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Cellar, and a large Entry through into the Back Yard. The Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser.—For further Information enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Esq. (Milk Street, *Boston*) who has Power to sell the Premises. *Boston, Dec.* 17. 1768.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON,

in *Pleat-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town*

Stollen last Night, out of the

Pasture of Mr. MERRETT's Farm, in *Providence* Neck, a dun black Horse, 14 Hands and three Quarters high, a Star or Blaze in the Forehead, a burnt Mark like a great A on his near Shoulder, branded on his near fore Hoof I. M. paces & trots, his Trot long and swinging when he goes out, if travelled hard is apt to cut with his hind Feet, anp is about eight or nine years old. Whoever takes nd the said Horse, and brings him to Mr. *Merrett*, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, & reasonable Charges, & if the Thief is secured, so as to be bro't to Justice, FIVE DOLLARS more. *Oct.* 28. 1768.

TO BE SOLD at the lowest Rate by

Joseph Barrell

At Store No. 3 *on the South Side the Town-Dock*,

A Parcel of very neat Glass and

China Ware, just imported, among which are, very handsom flower'd, label'd and plain Quart and Pint Decanters; label'd and plain Cruits for Oil, Vinegar, Ketchup, Soy, & Cayan; flower'd & plain *Wine, Beer, Cyder & Mason Glasses*; Mugs, Tumblers, Candlesticks, Cut Salts, &c. China Pudding & shallow Dishes; Plates, Bowls, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, and compleat Setts for a Tea Table, with a Variety of Articles of Stone and Delph Ware, Stone Jugs, &c.——*Also*,—— BROWN SUGARS by the Hogshead, Barrell or less, *Single, middling, and double Refin'd Loaf Sugar*, by the Hundred or less; *Cheshire Cheese, Split Peas*, Bohea Tea, Green Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa; *Spices of all sorts*; new Currants, Pepper, Piemento, ground Ginger, Rice, Indigo, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Logwood, Redwood, Cotton Wool, Starch, Hard Soap, Kippen's Snuff, Dumb Fish, Iron Ware, Cases of Bottles, &c. *a few Bunches of white Onions*: *best Pistol Powder*, and about 200 very large shaken Hogsheads.

☞ Jamaica Spirit, & choice Claret in Bottles.

The above will be sold in large and small Quantities, and those that favor him with their Custom may depend upon being well used.

John Hunt

Would acquaint his Customers and Others, That he has removed to the Shop next Door Northward to the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill, *Boston*, *Where he is now Opening*

A very large and compleat Assortment

of Ironmongery, Braziery, Cutlery & Pewter Wares, just imported from LONDON and BRISTOL.

Also best G.B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Looking Glasses; English & German Steel, best Glew, Ivory and Horn Combs, Brilliant and Cypher Buttons, Stones, Brilliant & Cypher Earings Tops & Drops, white and red Foil, Machines for powdering Hair, and a great Variety of other Articles, too many to be enumerated; all which he is determined to sell as low (by Wholesale and Retail) as can be purchased in any Store or Shop in Town——

N. B. A few Barrels of choice BEEF to sell.

Joshua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square,

B O S T O N,

Sells at the very lowest Prices,

WINE, neat and genuine as

Imported, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, *Viz.*

Choice sterling Madeira	Choice Mountain Malaga
at £. 4 O. T. or 8*s*	Lisbon
sterl. a Gallon, or half a	Teneriffe
Dollar by the Bottle.	Malmsey
Port Claret	Fyal or Georges
Choice London Porter	Fontineac
Choice old Spirit	—&c.—&c—&c.——

West-India and New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Gentlemen in Town, Masters of Ships, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine *put up in the best Manner, and of the best Kind, and delivered at any Part of the Town.*

Gentlemen in the Country, Innkeepers, & all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

——Cash given for Bottles.——

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, And to be Sold by

Richard Salter

A general Assortment of English Goods,

suitable for the Season.

Also choice Indigo, & Lynn made Shoes, warranted.

☞ Extream cheap for Cash ☜

Strayed from the Subscriber in

the Month of *May* last, two COLTS, one a Mare coming 3 Years old, dark brown, with a large Star in her Forehead, Paces chiefly: The other a Stallion coming two Years old, with a Blaze in his Face, and three or four white Feet, natural Trotter.—Whoever will convey one or both said Colts to the Owner, shall be well rewarded for each, and all necessary Charges paid by me, *Nathan Ellis.*

Dedham, Nov 24 1768.

Three Chambers in a convenient

House, to be Let, to Gentlemen or Ladies who will board or half-board with the Family. Enquire at the Printers.

Samuel Allyne Otis

Has just imported and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholesale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars,	Irish Linnens,
by the Hogshead,	Cotton Checks,
Barrel or single Ct.	¼, ⅞ & yard wide Garlets,
Cotton-Wool, Pepper,	Pins of all Numbers,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,	Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs
Spices of all Kinds	Kilmarnock Caps,
Russia and Ravens Duck,	Belladine Sewing Silk,
Junk	An Assortment Callicoes,
Frying Pans,	Roll Brimstone,
Gun-Powder,	Copperas, Allum,
Twine,	White Beans
Steel, Cod Lines,	Iron Pots and Kettles
Best London Scythes	West-India and
Cotton Cards	New-England RUM.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah, Robert Jarvis*, Master,

Will sail with all possible Expedition, having Part of her Cargo engaged.

Freighters or Passengers may apply to *John Rowe*, at his Store, or to Captain *Jarvis* on board said Vessel at *John Rowe's* Wharf.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening, by

Richard Smith

At his Store in King Street,

A general Assortment of English & India

Piece Goods, suitable to the Winter Season; all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

☞ *N. B.* Gunpowder, Shot, Indigo, Carolina Beaver and Sole Leather.

Whereas the Copartnership of

Chace and *Speakman* will soon be dissolved, this is to desire all Persons who are indebted to them to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble; and likewise all those who have any Demands upon said Company to call for their respective Ballances.

Notice is hereby given to the

Brethren of the *most Ancient & Honorable Society of Free and accepted Masons*, That the Right Worshipful *Master* and *Brethren* of the Lodge of *St. Andrew*, No. 82 (of the Registry of Scotland) propose to *celebrate* the Feast of *St. John the Evangelist*, on *Tuesday* the 27th Instant, at their *Hall* at *Free Mason's Arms*, where the *Most Ancient* only are desired to attend.——Tickets to be had of Brothers

NATH. CUDWORTH,
SAMUEL ALLEN,
JOHN HILL,
} Stewards.

N.B. Dinner will be on the Table at 2 o'Clock.

A Theft.

Whereas on the 19th or 20th Night of November Instant, the Shop of the Subscriber was broke open in *Groton*, and from thence was stollen a large Sum of Cash (viz.) four Half Johannes, two Guineas, two Half Ditto, one Pistole mill'd, nine Crowns, a considerable Number of Dollars, with a considerable Quantity of small Silver & Copper, together with a one Bever Hat, about fifteen Yards of Holland, eleven Bandannas, blue Ground with white, twelve red ditto with white, Part of a Piece of Silk Romalls, 1 Pair black Worsted Hose, 1 strip'd Cap, 8 or 10 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Part of a Piece of red silver'd Ribband, blue & white do. Part of three Pieces of black Sattin Ribband, Part of three Pieces of black Taffety ditto, two Bundles of Razors, Part of 2 Dozen Penknives, Part of 2 Dozen ditto with Seals, Part of 1 Dozen Snuff Boxes, Part of 5 Dozen Shoe Buckles, Part of several Gross of Buttons, one Piece of yellow Ribband, with sundry Articles not yet known of.——Whoever will apprehend the said Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

Groton, Nov. 22. 1768. *Jonas Cutler.*

☞ If any of the above mentioned Articles are offered to Sale, it is desired they may be stop'd with the Thief, and Notice given to said *Cutler* or to the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious House and Shop

opposite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill, *Boston*.—For further Particulars enquire of *John Hunt*, next Door to the Printers hereof.

A Quantity of FINE SALT,

to be sold on board the Schooner *Sukey, Frederick Morth*, Commander, at *Minot's* T. Also, A few Groce of Quart BOTTLES.——

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 717

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1768.

To the PRINTERS.

A *STANDING Army, is an army rais'd, and kept within the community, to defend it againſt any ſudden attacks.*— If it be aſk'd who is to judge, when the community is in danger of ſuch attacks? one would naturally anſwer, The community itſelf: For who can be more proper judges of it than they, for whoſe ſafety alone, and at whoſe expence alone, they are kept and maintain'd. The people, while they enjoy the bleſſings of freedom, and the ſecurity of their property, are generally early enough in their apprehenſion of common danger; eſpecially when it is ſo threatning as to require the military aid: And their judgment of the neceſſity or expediency of a ſtanding army, is generally, at leaſt as *honeſt*, as that of their ſuperiors. Indeed in arbitrary governments, and alas, how few are there in the world, that are not ſo! the people give up the power of judging in this matter, as well as in all other matters of public concern, to their governors; who always ſooner or later, inſtead of governors, make themſelves their maſters and tyrants, and even their executioners: And this change is commonly bro't on by the means of ſtanding armies. But in free governments, the people have an influence in publick affairs; and they always will, ſo far at leaſt, as to prevent their being ruin'd, by the avarice, ambition, humour, caprice, or violence, of one man or a few men, whoſe intereſt it may be to ruin them. Thanks be to Heaven, the government of Great-Britain has ſtill its proportion of a democracy: The people have their ſhare in the legiſlature, and no law can be made, nor any publick meaſures taken, which can affect their intereſt, without their conſent.

It is an undeniable truth, that a ſtanding army never can be rais'd and kept within the kingdom, in a time of peace, conſiſtent with the conſtitution, without the conſent of the people, by their repreſentatives in parliament: If it ſhould be enquired, whether the *Americans* ever did or ever could conſent in parliament to the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding army among *them*; the queſtion may be ſolv'd, when it is determin'd whether they ever did or ever could conſent in parliament, to the acts for raiſing a revenue upon paper, glaſs, tea, molaſſes, and other articles imported, or to the late ſtamp act: And upon this deciſion alſo, diverſe other queſtions may be determin'd; ſuch as, whether the Americans are entitled to ſuch of the rights of the Britiſh conſtitution as are founded in nature and reaſon? Whether they have ever forfeited thoſe rights? Or whether they are unrighteouſly invaded?

I have heard it ſaid, that theſe troops are *marching* troops, and therefore they cannot be called *ſtanding* armies; which to beſure is arguing very concluſively, for there is, in ſome reſpects a manifeſt difference between them. Their marchings and countermarchings, have hitherto been inexplicable to many perſons of a *common* underſtanding; and were it a time of war, one might expect to ſee or hear of ſome notable diſplay of military ſkill and valor very ſoon: But as it is at preſent a time of profound peace, we ought not in reaſon to entertain thoughts of that kind; eſpecially as the troops are drawn in from the outpoſts, where, if at all, there can be any proſpect of an attack from the enemy: We muſt therefore be content to wait a little longer; when without doubt we ſhall hear the preſent meaſures accounted for, from the conſummate wiſdom and policy of the American department, *to the honor of the Britiſh nation*, and the aſtoniſhment of all Europe.

The Britiſh parliament, with an entire and well grounded confidence in the beſt of Kings, have conſented to the raiſing and keeping a conſiderable ſtanding army in this time of peace: And it is the prerogative of the crown to march this army into any part of the dominions. The prerogative is a power veſted in the crown by the conſtitution, for the ſafety of the people: And it is a power, which is never to be exerted, but when the ſafety of the people requires it: So wiſe and gracious a prince as now fills the throne, we may rely upon it, will never exerciſe that power to the injury of his ſubjects. The time has been, in former reigns, when ſuch a confidence would have been abuſed, and ſuch an army made uſe of, not to defend the nation, but to deſtroy its liberties.— A part of this army is deſign'd for the protection and defence of the colonies; the new-conquered provinces may need that protection and defence, and our brethren and fellow ſubjects in Halifax, it is ſaid, are uneaſy without troops: We may ſafely depend upon the wiſdom and goodneſs of his preſent Majeſty, that thoſe troops will always be employed *ſtrictly* for that purpoſe: But as the Americans are ſo unfortunate as to have no voice in the raiſing and diſpoſing of troops for the defence of America, and eſpecially as they are at ſo great a diſtance from the throne; the time may come, in ſome future reign, when a favourite miniſter may gain ſuch an aſcendency over his maſter, as to have it in his power to triffle with the royal prerogative; at leaſt to diſpoſe of the army in America as he pleaſes: With an air of ſovereignty, he may diſmantle garriſons, remove the troops from thoſe ſtations where alone the ſervice of the public may call for them, and order them to be marched into the very heart of well ſettled provinces, and quartered even in cities in a time of profound peace; there to erect ſtanding armies, or at leaſt to maintain ſuch a military force, as he may think ſufficient to awe the civil authority, and ſubdue the people of America to his ſchemes of arbitrary and deſpotic power.

But if theſe troops are marching troops, that is, if they are only marching thro' this town to the frontier garriſons, the places of their deſtination, how is it that we are told by ſome who I believe are in the ſecret, that they are ordered here to ſuppreſs riots and tumults? This I ſhould think has rather the appearance of a ſtanding army, deſigned to be eſtabliſhed in the province. It is ſaid that they have ſtrict orders "to preſerve the peace": Are then the military gentlemen conſtituted the conſervators of the peace in a civil government? No, but they are "to act under the civil magiſtrate", and this is ſaid to be the declaration of lord H—ſ—h himſelf: Has his lordſhip then been told, and does he believe it, that the civil magiſtrates of the province have been deſerted by the people, their only conſtitutional aid, in the legal exerciſe of power, and that a military force is become neceſſary to ſupport the King's authority in it? If he has, he has been egregiouſly deceived, and the people have been groſsly abuſed: His Majeſty's council of the province, who muſt be allowed to be at leaſt impartial judges, have declared otherwiſe. But further, "as much *lenity* will be ſhown to the people" by theſe troops acting under the civil magiſtrate "as the nature of things will admit:" This is the inſulting language of the enemies, and it is adopted by the *weak* friends of America: So then we are deem'd delinquents, but thro' his l-d-h-p's favor the ſubjects of *lenity*. Who, that has a ſpirit of reſentment can read their letters without indignation and contempt? Which ſerve more and more to evince the truth, that we have been repreſented to the nation as ſeditious, diſloyal and even upon the very eve of rebellion! I expect to be told, in the ſtile of the officer in the navy, who it is ſaid writes to his friend in Philadelphia, that "the Boſtonians have behaved in a moſt haughty manner and have flown in the face of the mother country". This is the common place language of the whole party: But I challenge them all to ſhow a ſingle inſtance of the conduct of the town of Boſton, that is not fully conſiſtent with the character they juſtly bear; as a people of unſpotted loyalty to their ſovereign, as well as tenacious of thoſe ſacred rights and liberties wherewith GOD hath made them free.

It is not my preſent purpoſe, to confute the falſe repreſentations that have been made of the people of this town and province, and indeed of all America, to induce ſuch extraordinary meaſures. I will appeal to the conſciences of all thoſe who have made them, if their conſciences are not already ſeared, as with a red hot iron, that they are ſcandalous, falſe and to the greateſt degree malicious: Before ſuch meaſures were taken it behoved the m—r to enquire, and a faithful m—r would have thoro'ly & impartially enquired, whether ſuch repreſentations were true or falſe: Surely a continent of ſubjects, who have always been loyal as well as brave; who have in recent inſtances during the late war, diſtinguiſhed their loyalty, and their affection to the mother country by their bravery, are not to be treated as *rebels*, till they are proved to be ſo: And I humbly preſume, that a matter of this nature and importance ought not to reſt on the bare ipſe dixit of a man, who from his firſt coming into America, has proved himſelf the greateſt enemy to the people in it, by open repeated ſlander to their faces, as well as private malice.—The time will, I hope, before long come, when the miſt that has been caſt over the eyes of Britain, will be diſperſed as with the light & heat of the ſun: Then ſhe will clearly ſee into the baſe art that has been uſed to deceive and ruin her, and will reſent it to the confuſion of all thoſe who have uſed it.

VINDEX.

THE Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS in *Boſton*, are hereby notified, That the Right Worſhipful JOHN ROWE, Eſq; Provincial Grand-Maſter of Maſons for NORTH-AMERICA, deſigns to celebrate the Feſtival of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt TO-MORROW, at the Houſe of Brother JOSEPH INGERSOL, the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street: Whereof the BRETHREN in Town and Country are deſired to take due Notice.

By Order of the Grand-Maſter,
ABR. SAVAGE, Gr. Sec'ry.

N. B. *Dinner preciſely at 2 o'Clock.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the *Brethren* of the *MOST Ancient* and *Honorable Society* of *Free and Accepted Maſons*, That the Right Worſhipful *Maſter* and *Brethren* of the Lodge of *St. Andrew*, No. 82, (of the Regiſtry of Scotland) propoſe to *celebrate* the Feaſt of *St. John the Evangeliſt* on *Tueſday* the 27th Inſtant, at their *Hall*, at *Free-Maſon's Arms*, where the *Moſt Ancient* only are deſired to attend. Tickets to be had of Brothers

NATH. CUDWORTH.
SAM. ALLEN,
JOHN HILL,
} Stewards.

N. B. Dinner will be on the Table by Two o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

A SCHOONER 115 Tons, almoſt new; alſo a new SCHOONER between 50 & 60 Tons; enquire of JOHN HOMER. Boſton, Dec. 19, 1768.

TO BE LETT,

A Commodious SLOOP for any ſhort Voyage between this Port and South-Carolina, enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

ONE Half of a large Dwelling-Houſe, which has been improved for a Tavern for many Years paſt, near the Fortification. Enquire of Samuel Richards, living in ſaid Houſe.

A Miſtake was made on the 23d of November laſt at Concert-Hall, by ſome Gentleman, who took from thence a new Beaver Hat, made by *James Butler*.—— The Owner will be very much obliged to any one that will inform the Printers how the Miſtake may be rectify'd.

CASH given for empty Snuff-Bottles, by A. Gilleſpie, at the Sign of the Croſs-Piſtols, Fore-ſtreet, Boſton. Who has to ſell a Quantity of Scotch Snuff, by the Pound, Bladder or Caſk, or in Bottles; Alſo Stratſburgh, St. Vincent and plain Rappee, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be immediately Occupied by the Purchaſer, A Commodious Brick-Houſe in Cornhill, (next door North of Mr. John Cunningham,) in good Repair, well ſituated for Buſineſs, having a large Shop in Front, a Pav'd Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Celler, and a large Entry through into the Back Yard, the Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. For further information, Enquire of Melatiah Bourn, Eſq; (Milk-Street, Boſton) who has power to ſell the Premiſes.

Boſton, Decem. 17. 1768.

TO BE SOLD, by JOHN CROSBY Lemmon Trader, at the Sign of the Baſket of Lemmons, South-End.

CHOICE good and freſh *Liſbon* LEMMONS up to any in Town for Goodneſs, and as large in the general as commonly is, at *Four Pounds* Old Tenor per Hundred, and *Ten Shillings* per ſingle Dozen.

& Hillsborough = Lordships // Minister * Gov. Barnard. ¶ vid. 4th ach, pa. 735. Vol. 1. V vid. pa. 9. m vid. Stamp ach pa. 53. Vol. 1. ∧ vid. pa. 267. ? vid. pa. 328

THE NORTH AMERICAN. No. I.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is humbly recommended to all persons to save their *hatcheling, swingling, & breaking-tow*, it being apprehended that those *articles* will soon be in *good demand*; and *feteh a reasonable price*; as very *useful* materials for the *paper* manufacture in all its branches.

A letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend the N. American.

"Sir, I cannot ride a mile from home, without being frequently reminded of what we have often thought a very easy and cheap way of securing an inexhaustible fund of rough materials for a most extensive *paper manufacture*: I mean, among other materials, the common *breaking tow*. In this there is *much linnen*. At almost every barn door may be seen, great quantities of this, neglected & rotting: yet it is highly probable that in half the time, which in some parts of the country, is idly spent by the boys, round the little bonfires they make of some of it, the *whole*, even by *them*, might be cleansed from the rubbish, dirt and dust, and made fit for a further progress, that I hope, soon, to see more particularly described. Thrashing, or beating it, as we thrash, or beat out, our English, or Indian corn, would very readily answer for the first process. The *linnen* amongst this breaking tow, if seperated, collected and duly prepared for the *paper mill*, all which, I think, may be done at a meer trifling expence, would go a great way, towards supplying this *vast continent*, with *paper* of all kinds for our own consumption; and with other means in our power, might soon furnish a great surplusage for exportation, that could be afforded at least as cheap, as at, or from, any mart in Europe. For there is an immense consumption of *linnen cloth* here, the rags of which, if collected with the same care as in Europe, would afford a proportion of that material. Besides, much of the *swingling tow* is thrown away: Nor is all, nor any thing like all, the *hatcheling tow* wrought up into coarse cloth. A much greater proportion of both these than of the *breaking tow* is *good linnen*, that requires but to be seperated from the filth, and purified; all which may be easily effected, and that in a short time, by the alternate helps of water, air, and the warmth of the sun. These will soon render the *tow*, or rather the linnen in it, fit for the immediate use of the *paper mill*; and in exact proportion to the degree of the seperation and purification of the fibres, will it be fit for making *coarser* or *finer paper*. I am thoroughly convinced that the *vilest tow*, or meanest *junk*, may soon be rendered as fit for making the best *paper*, as the finest piece of old *cambrick* or *lawn*, confessed to be the best materials, for the fabric, hitherto discovered. Should you exert yourself in opening this business to the view of the public; together with the whole process of making paper, you would in my opinion, yield your country a singular service. You will be pleased to excuse my repeatedly writing to you on this subject, because I have it much at heart, and think it no unimportant subject.

Your friends in the country send the compliments of the season; and among the rest, permit me to tell you, I am your's, most affectionately,

AGRICOLA."

P. S. I know not how to fiddle; nor care; but should think myself happy, in contributing but a *mite*, towards making, of a poor people, a great city. vid. pa. 357 A.

Bridgewater, Dec. 19, 1768.

ARCHBALD BOWMAN,

HAS just opened the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *Benjamin Homans*, Taylor, a little below Doctor *Gardiner's*, in Marlborough-Street; and has ready for Sale, an Assortment of English Goods suitable for the Season.—Also, a fine Assortment of Irish Linnen, chiefly yard wide, procured on the best Terms, and will be sold very cheap. Also at said Shop may be had, Mens double and single sol'd English Shoes and Channel Pumps, Childrens ditto most Sizes, Lynn ditto. Likewise all Sorts of Spelling-Books, Primers, Psalters and Bibles. With a Quantity of Cheese by Wholesale or Retail; all very cheap for Cash.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Capt. *William Sharrad*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Sharrad*, Administratrix on said Estate: And all such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administratrix.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Torrey*, late of *Boston*, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances as soon as possible to *Mehetable Torrey*, Administratrix on said Estate: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to exhibit their Accounts to said Administratrix as soon as possible.

N. B. A large Assortment of English Goods suitable for all Seasons of the Year, are now selling off at the Shop lately kept by the Deceased near the Court-House in Boston, at a very low Rate for Cash.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of a Tract of Land just below St. George's River, commonly called The Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company, *are Owners of several whole Shares and Parts of Shares, in common, each whole Share containing upwards of 5000 Acres*: This is to give public Notice, that one of those whole Shares, viz. No. 17, originally owned by *John Oulton*, Esq; will be sold at public Auction at the Bunch of Grapes in *Boston*, on the 27th Day of *January* next, between Twelve and One o'clock, if not sold at private Sale before, agreeable to the Proprietors Vote at their Meeting 24th Instant: For further Particulars inquire of NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

N. B. The Proprietors aforesaid, are now settling a Township called CAMDEN, on a Part of the above Lands, situated and measuring six Miles on the Ocean, and includes two very good Harbours; the Land is good and well wooded and watered, several fine Settler's-Lots containing 120 Acres are yet to be given away upon the most reasonable Terms of Settlement, to any good Persons inclining to settle in a pleasant Part of the Country, and with good Neighbours; the Right and Title to these Lands are not disputed by any: The Settlers performing the Proprietors Conditions are to have a good Warrantee Deed of their Lots: For further Particulars, enquire as above.

Boston, Decem. 15, 1768.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Proprietors, commonly called *The Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company*, Owners of an 100,000 Acres of Land laying East of St. George's River, did at their Meeting September 6, 1766, levy a Tax of 10s. on each twentieth or whole Share, and at their Meeting April 13th, 1767, levied a further Tax of 10s. on each twentieth, and at their Meeting November 19, 1767, levied a further Tax of 24s. on each twentieth, and at their Meeting April 8, 1768, levied a further Tax of 60 s. on each twentieth, making in the whole £. 5 4s. lawful Money on each Twentieth or whole Share; a considerable Proportion of the above Taxes are yet unpaid.

THIS is therefore to notify the delinquent Proprietors, that so much of their Interest in the aforesaid Lands will be sold at Public Auction as will be necessary for discharging the Taxes agreeable to the Province Law, in six Months from the Date hereof, unless prevented by Payment.

By Order of the Proprietors.

NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

Boston, Decem. 15, 1768.

Boston, December 20, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, (4)

I Observed in your Gazette of the 12th Instant, you favoured the Public with a piece from a Magazine, setting forth the noxious quality of Bohea Tea to the human constitution. I would remind the Public of the much more noxious quality in it to the body politic. Of this, great numbers in this and many other towns in this province are aware, as those towns, referr'd to have very generally laid aside the use of that pernicious herb.—I speak by experience; I have been look'd upon as a great dealer in that article, and have found a very (poor I was going to say) slow sale, so slow as it would surprize a judicious person to know the difference of the sale of that article at this time, to what it was four months ago. I must acknowledge about a month ago I had some little run of sale, but to whom? it was to customers far west, & as far east, who had only heard of the laudable example of this & some other towns. I made free with those customers, and told them of their evil practice; but I know all tea-sellers did not treat their customers in this manner; for there was not wanting in a contrary management—who said he found the sale of tea lately increased, to persuade others to buy, as it was well known it was a heavy article on hand, and to propagate it, that we had again got into the use of it, when we know the sale was only to such as lived at such a distance that they did not know the report they had was true; and therefore are false suggestions. But why should I so blame any person for such management, if my father was a pensioner of Two Hundred Sterling per annum? It may be I might have been tempted to do so. And as a farther confirmation of the fact that the use of Tea is very generally laid aside now, not only here and near about, but extends farther than one would have imagined, notwithstanding what Mr. — would insinuate, another person (whose nose has long been held to windward, and I HOPE *and expect will be paid for his drudgery with the foretopsail) of the same kidney has been reduc'd to the necessity from a wholesale m——t to become a retailer of half & a quarter of a pound: but who are his customers? why, the strange gentry among us, whose interest it is to support the measures we complain of. But when we see wholesale-men reduc'd to the necessity of retailing, if they should be paid with the foretopsail for their slavery, where will they be? And as to the noxious quality to the body politic, I say it eats up our vitals, and the Public will easily see it when I let them know the C—m m—s have every ninth chest of Tea.—I sell that article at 22s. 6d. old tenor a pound, and 2s. 6. out of that I have paid at the custom-house on every pound. Thus our vitals are eat out imperceptibly, and for what end? to cloath——. As a gentleman taylor the other day was inquiring for some trimmings for a suit of scarlet velvet he said he was going to make for R——n the C——r which he told him cost twenty-six guineas, I hope my countrymen will go on and increase, as I hear they do, to leave off that pernicious article, and thereby starve and politically slay those who are seeking our destruction, to clothe themselves in scarlet, &c. that we may be cloathed in rags.* ANTI C——E.

NEW-YORK, December 15.

On Monday arrived the Sloop Charming Sally, Captain Ebenezer Durel, from the River Gambia, but last from Eustatia. He left Gambia the 18th of October, and says the Trade there is greatly embarrassed and interrupted by the hostile Behaviour of the Natives, who make every Attempt in their Power to destroy the English, who are therefore obliged to arm their Boats in an extraordinary Manner, when they go a Trading up and down the River. This Behaviour of the Natives it seems is occasioned by a difference that happened in January last, between his Excellency Joseph D. Batt, Governor of James's Fort, in that River, and the King of Barry.

The chief Ground of this Difference was, that the French having erected a Factory in Gambia on the opposite Shore, and within Gun Shot of James's Fort, the Governor was so displeased thereat, that he refused to pay the King of Barry the Fees or Subsidies that have been established by antient Custom, for permission to trade, unless the King would destroy the French Factory, or oblige them to remove it. The King whose Interest leads him to desire Subsidies from two Kingdoms, rather than one, pleads his Right to permit whom he pleases to trade in his Dominions; and besides that the French have by Treaty, Leave to erect a Factory there; And in Resentment for the Stoppage of his customary Subsidies, he declared War against the English, and has pursued it with the utmost Animosity. An Attempt was made upon James's Fort, at a Time when the Governor was absent at Senegal, and there was such a Sickness among the Soldiers in the Fort, that there were no more than 17 Men able to bear Arms, and the Number of Savages was so great, that they almost cover'd the Island. They came provided with scaling Ladders, got upon the Embrasures, and would certainly have taken the Fort, had it not been for the extraordinary Bravery, Activity, and Conduct of one Mr. Williams, an English Gentleman, who headed and animated the Soldiers, drove off the Savages and saved the Fort.

It is hoped the Spirit and Conduct of this Gentleman, will meet with proper Notice. This Account of him is given by a Stranger, merely in Justice to his Merit. It was rumoured, that another more formidable Attack, both on the Fort and Shipping, was intended, as soon as the Crops were got in.

Capt. Hylton, from Virginia, coming past Barnegat-Shoals, Nov. 25, saw a large Ship on Shore, but was unable to give her any Assistance, she fired half Minute Guns from six in the Morning till eight at Night, and is supposed to be a Ship from Boston bound to Philadelphia.

Extract of a Letter from ——

"It is the opinion of not a few here, that in case of emergency, his P—n M——y may possibly be induced to assist G—t B—n and H——d against the superbe contracting parties to the famous family compact. This compact many think already comprizes *France, Spain, Austria*, and its dependencies, *Russia, Portugal*, and great part of *Italy*, if not the *Grand Turk*. *Sweden, Denmark*, and some other powers of less consideration, are at all events to be persuaded to stand as neuters. The *Poles*, as usual, will be permitted to cut one another's throats at random; and if the pious business should not be carried an end fast enough, they will be at liberty to call in aid on any of the most charitably disposed of their neighbours for the furtherance and more speedy finishing so good and laudable a work. All this provided, that his P——n M——y can have ceded to him in perpetuity, the firm possession of a moiety of the most glorious acquisitions thro' the world, in the course of the last general war, together with a full share of all the territories and treasures that in the next, by him, or his high allies, may be any how or any where acquired.—What part, in the next universal scramble, the *Tartars, Hottentots, Cherokees, Mickmacks, Mohawks, Tuskaroras, Flatheads, Round Heads, Thick* or *Thin Skulls* may take; being as yet unpermitted the penetration of the most vivid visual or intellectual ray of mortals, must be left to all-discovering as well as all-devouring time, The great event of these things must, however, be waited for with vast impatience, particularly by the *Cataban Powows of America*, by the *European Astrologers*, by the *Asiatic Magi*, and by all the *Diviners and Soothsayers of Africa*. But for myself must say, as it is no affair of mine, or that can very immediately affect me, my owners, the freighters, assurers, assured, or any other of the concerned, in my present voyage, in the good ship *HOPE*, I shall rest as easily as possible, let what will happen." Your's, &c.

‖ Governor Hutchinson = Merchant & Commissioners + Robinson (1) Prussian Majesty (2) Great Brit
(3) Holland. (4) vid. pa. 321.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL;

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

IN the Appendix-News-Letter of the laſt Court-Gazette, is a Piece ſign'd THE IMPARTIALIST. Tho' I was unable to read the whole, (the Stile being more crabbid than that of a well-known Writer upon Polity, of whoſe Logic and Periods I took this to be a ſervile Imitation,) yet I had determined to ſend you ſome Cenſure upon the daring Inſult of his firſt Term *Faction*, and upon the many groſs Blunders of the ſmall Part I had plough'd through: But finding out the Author, who has taken unbounded Pains to diſcover himſelf to nine Tenths of the Town, I drop'd my Deſign, fill'd with Pity at the unhappy Condition of the young Man. Your Brother-Type however, I think, deſerves a ſevere Reprimand, for ſending from his Preſs the Compoſitions of one whoſe Liberty to walk the Streets, he knows, muſt be owing to nothing but our want of a decent public Houſe for Maniacks. Q.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

We hear that an Engliſh Man of War of 20 Guns, on her Paſſage from Dominica to Grenada, fell in with a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and ſuſpecting the Frenchman to be a Pirate, a ſmart Engagement enſued, when the French Frigate was very roughly handled, & ſheered off a mere Wreck.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

Laſt Wedneſday John Lewis, in a Brig of this Place, touched at Sandy-Hook, in his Way from Maryland for the Streights, and informed, That a Schooner, Laughton, Maſter, would be ready to ſail, from Oxford, in Maryland, for Boſton, the Day after him, and he was then only 4 Days out. Capt. Houſton arrived here from Falmouth in Old-England, left that Port the 10th of October. By him we learn, that the Packet was to have ſail'd for this Port, the ſame Day he did, the Mail being down for that Purpoſe, but that he had received Orders to wait for ſome other Diſpatches, that were momentarily expected from London.

We hear from Newark, that laſt Week came on a Trial there in the Circuit Court, between James Arnet, Plaintiff, and one Graham, late Quarter-Maſter in the 16th Regiment, Defendant.—The Charge was for firing a Gun wilfully into a Barn in Elizabeth-Town, ſome Time ago, which ſet it on Fire, and burnt it up, together with two valuable Horſes that were in it.—The Evidence being pretty clear, Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, with full Coſts of Suit.

NEWPORT, December 19.

We hear a Sloop loaded with Salt is caſt away on Noman's-Land; but can't learn the Particulars.

Worceſter Dec. 29, 1768.

"This day died here Mr. *Gerſhom Arice*, who compleated the Age of 101 Years ſome time laſt May—Beſides his retaining his reaſon and underſtanding, in a very good Degree, to the laſt; He enjoy'd a long, and almoſt uninterrupted ſtate of bodily Health—was able till very lately to travel on foot a Mile or two a day, among his Neighbours—Eat his food with a good Appetite, and ſlept quietly at Night, without any Attendance. He was naturally of a very pleaſant Diſpoſition, very courteous in his Behaviour towards all, and with al grave and ſerious. Of late, the decays of Nature came on him faſt, and he went away calmly and quietly at laſt, expreſſing his hope and truſt in his Redeemer, for an Admiſſion to a better World.

He was viſited better than a year ago by two Gentlemen, to whom he gave the following account of the Longivity of his Family, which it is thought worth communicating to the public, viz.—That his Father died at the age of 70.—His Mother, 84.—That they had 14 Children, and except 2, that died in Infancy, the reſt lived to an advanced Age,—Peter, 97.—Thomas, 94.—Mary, 80.—Nathaniel, 70.—Ephraim, 71.—James, 72.—Sarah, 80.—Frances, 96.—(lately deceas'd)—Jonas, 84.—Grace, (now living,) 94.—Eliſha, near 60.—The Wife of the above-mentioned Gerſhom, who died about 12 or 14 Years ago, was about 80.——They lived together in the married State between 60 and 70.—They had 7 Children, all now living, ſome upwards of 60, & ſome of 70."

BOSTON, December 26.

We hear the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Mather*, of this Town, is choſen to preach the *Dudleian* Lecture at Cambridge in May next:—The Subject, on Popiſh Idolatry.

The 18th Inſt. at Night there was an Affray between ſome Seamen and Soldiers, wherein ſeveral were wounded.

Saturday Evening a Soldier was detected in ſtealing ſome Leather out of a Shop at the South Part of the Town, when ſeveral People collected together, a Comrade of his ſtruck a Perſon that ſtood by with a Bayonet and ſlightly wounded him, in the mean time the Thief went off, and the other was committed to Goal.

There have been baptiz'd at the Rev. Dr. *Elliot*'s Meeting this preſent Year, NINETY-TWO.

Thurſday laſt we had a ſevere N. E. Storm, which rais'd the Tide higher than has been known for many Years paſt.

The 12th Inſtant a Number of Priſoners broke out of Hartford Goal, not unlikely that ſome of them may travel this Way,—one of them, named James Aurdig or Hanning, had been cropt and branded twice for Burglary; one Anthony O'Neal, who had been cropt, and branded once for the ſame Crime; one William Willſon, committed for the ſame Crime, but not tried; and one or two other Perſons for leſſer Crimes.

We hear the doleful news from Woolwich on Kennebeck River, that on the 6th inſtant in the day time, about 30 men with their hands and faces black, dreſs'd with Bearſkin caps & Indian blankets, armed with guns and axes, forced into a houſe & ſhot, but happened to kill none but a dog, laid hold of a woman and child, and 3 men who were in the houſe, by head and feet, and carried them out and cock'd their guns and bid them run for their lives, or elſe they would kill and ſcalp them; then cut down the houſe and ſet it on fire, and marched off to the terror of all that heard them.

Saturday Evening laſt arrived here Captain Eaſterbrooks in 74 Days from Falmouth.

Yeſterday died Mrs. *Mary Minot*, aged 77 Years, Widow of the late *Stephen Minot*, Eſq; of this Town. Her Funeral is to be attended on Thurſday next, at half paſt Three o'Clock.

We have receiv'd Strictures on the Piece ſign'd THE IMPARTIALIST, *but are ſince forbid to publiſh it this Week, the Author intending to offer it firſt to Mr. Draper's Paper, in which the Piece refer'd to is publiſh'd.*

On WEDNESDAY next, 28th Inſtant,
At Ten o'clock in the Morning,
WILL be continued at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street, The Sale of——A large and valuable Aſſortment of GOODS. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,
A convenient End of a Houſe, at the North Part of the Town, containing a handſome lower Room, two very good Chambers, and a good retired Yard, &c. to ſaid Houſe. Enquire of Edes and Gill, for further Particulars.

PUBLICK VENDUE.
At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, at XII o'Clock.
Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,
Ten Pipes choice *Maderia Wine*.
Boſton, Decem. 24th, 1768.

TO be LET, and enter'd upon the 13th of *May* next, in good tenantable Repair, the five GRIST MILLS at the North Part of the Town of *Boſton*, with *Stabling* for Horſes, *Stores* for Grain, &c. Any Perſon inclined to hire the ſame may know the Terms by applying to JOHN EDWARDS, Pro. Cl.
Boſton, December 26, 1768.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.
The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.
Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Brigantine BETSEY, with all her Appurtenances, burthen about 90 Tons, well found, and built of the beſt of white Oak, a prime Sailor, and now lying at Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq'rs Wharff. Likewiſe a Quantity of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine. Enquire of Elizabeth Wimble, or of Gillam Baſt, at his Shop the Corner of Ann-Street.

WHEREAS many Perſons are ſo unfortunate as to loſe their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but ſpeaking both in Public and Private:—This is to inform all ſuch, that they may have them re-placed with artificial Ones, that looks as well as the Natural, & anſwers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldſmith, near the Head of Dr. *Clarke*'s Wharf, *Boſton*.
*** All Perſons who have had falſe Teeth fixt by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentiſt, and they have got looſe (as they will in Time) may have them faſtened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, and Sold by
Kneeland & Adams,
In Milk-Street, [Price Seven Coppers,]
PART of an EXPOSITION of *Paul*'s Journey to *Damaſcus*, Acts XXVI: In which the Author having cautioned againſt *ſhedding Blood*, ſhews that giving more than the forty Stripes allowed *Deuteronomy* XXV. ver. 3. is breaking a Moral Law of GOD.
[the Second Edition.]
With an APPENDIX on MILITARY CRUELTIES.
By *Another Hand*.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be ſold by Edes & Gill.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(*And Sold by* EDES & GILL *in* Queen-Street.)
[Price *Four Shillings* per Dozen, and *Six Pence* ſingle.]
The Second Edition of
EDES & GILL's
NORTH-AMERICAN
ALMANACK
For the Year of our Lord
1769.
Being the firſt after LEAP-YEAR.

THE Managers of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY hereby Notify the Public, That as a Number of the Tickets yet remain on Hand, they are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing to the 17th of *January* next, when they deſign it ſhall commence at Faneuil-Hall, unleſs thoſe *Who Intend* to be Adventurers will purchaſe *Immediately*; in which Caſe they will proceed to draw without any further Delay.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLICK VENDUE,
On THURSDAY the 29th Inſt.
At 3 o'Clock, P.M. if not ſold by private Sale before:
A Commodious Brick Houſe, having four Rooms on a Floor, with a roomly Yard and Garden, and a Store adjoining, very agreably ſituated on the Corner of two pleaſant Streets, a little to the Southward of Dr. Cutler's Church, (being Part of the Eſtate of the late Capt. *John Avet*, deceas'd). Likewiſe a Houſe Lot ſituate in Lynn Street, oppoſite Capt. *Hart*'s Shipyard: For further Particulars, enquire of, JOS. TURELL, Executor, &c.
Who has to ſell, Choice TABLE FISH, the beſt of SWEET OIL, WINES, &c. &c. &c.

On *Tueſday* the 3d *Jan.* next,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.
A Great Variety of Houſe Furniture, among which are two Mehogany Cheſts of Draws, Deſk and Book-caſe, ſquare and oval Mehogany Dining Tables, Tea Tables, Bureau, Leather-bottom Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds & Bedding, a green Harrateen Eaſy Chair, a Variety of China and Glaſs Ware, ſome Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c. &c. Alſo, a beautiful Chaiſe and Harneſs almoſt new, made by a good Workman.
*** *Thoſe Perſons who propoſe to ſend in Furniture, are requeſted to do it by Monday the* 2d *of* January, *as none will be received for the above Sale after that Time.*
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.
A large Aſſortment of valuable Articles—conſiſting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—fine Foreſt Cloths—Baizes—Shalloons—Engliſh and Iriſh double Camblets—Twiſted Frizes—Venetian Poplins—Callicoes—Tammies—Checks—Iriſh Linnens—Sheeting Hollands—Striped Hollands—Men & Womens Hoſe—Tabling Diapers,—&c. &c.
Wearing Apparel—Watches.—&c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,
BRoad Cloths, Kerſeys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Camblets, Callicoes, Iriſh Linnens, Handkercheifs, &c. &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday.
A Variety of European Goods, Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
AN elegant Mahogony Deſk & Book-caſe, with Glaſs Doors and Claw Feet—a Pair of Mahogany ſquare Tables with Claw Feet, with a large Pair of very neat Braſs Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Braſs Plate Warmer—a very good Jack with Weights, compleat.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Hudſon and Leighton from Maryland. Jenkins from London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Foye for Maryland. Morton, Fellows & Butts for Weſt Indies. Dean for Jamaica. Anderſon for Nevis. Coffin and Jarvis for London. Somes for Halifax.

CLEARED OUT.

Hatch and Cobb for N. Carolina. Hatch for Maryland. Haynes, Fellows, White and Ruggles for W. Indies. Patten and Tyler for Jamaica. Walker for Surrinam. Corney for Gibraltar. Rotch & Ormand for London.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Eleven Whites No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 46 *m. after* 1		*Friday*, 4 *m. after* 8
Tueſday, 36 *m. after* 2		*Saturday*, 49 *m. aft* 8
Wedneſday, 25 *m. aft.* 3		*Lord's-day*, 7 *m aft* 9
Thurſday, 15 *m. aft.* 4		*Laſt Q.* 30 *Day*, 6 *Aft.*

|| The Tide was Higher than had been known for 20 Years, or more.
v a piece wrote by James Allen against the non-Importation agreement. ſ vid page 285 Vol. 3.

Thomas Mewse

Lately arrived from England, at Number 45, Prince-Street, near Charlestown Ferry, BOSTON.

DRESSES and Re-dresses all Kind of Goods after the best English Methods, removes effectually all Dirt or Grease, as well in Garments as otherwise; also recovers tarnished Gold or Silver Lace (if not too much worn) to its former Lustre.

Is Master of the Worsted Manufactory in most of its various Branches, and will when the Weather permits take in Linen and Cotton for stamping both in Wood and Copper Plates.

He distills an incomparable Liquid for the Hair which not only changes the most disagreeable Reds or Sandy to pleasant and beautiful Browns, but it nourishes and preserves the same more than any other Application, and is of so particular a Quality as not to disoblige the nicest Linen whatever.

He has likewise bro't over an Eye-water, (which his Uncle has had the King's Letters Patent for above 30 Years) and it is held in the highest Esteem throughout England, Scotland and Wales for its Wonder-working Success on the inflamative Eyes of both old and young People: It both clarifies and strengthens the Sight, and in simple Cases, such as slight Colds, perfects a Cure in very few Times using.

N. B. Utensils prepared for any Body who chuses to stamp their own Linen with either their Names or Numbers very expeditiously, and so as never to be wash'd out.

TO be Sold a FARM in *Scarborough*, containing about 120 Acres, including about 10 Acres of Marsh, has been under Improvement above Seventy Years, valued at £.480, adjoining the River, and within 8 Miles of *Falmouth*, for which half the Money down, and the other half in seven Years without Interest will suit. Said Farm has produced £.106 13s. 4d. per Annum. The Title as good as any in the Province, and a Warrantee Deed will be given.

As also 5-8ths of the Gore of unimproy'd Land, containing about 1800 Acres, between North-Yarmouth and Brunswick, lying on the Sea, very cheap for the Cash.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, that was formerly known by the name of New-Hingham and Quabing and Coleman's Grant, did at their annual meeting in March 1766, grant a tax of two pence per acre on all the proprietor's lands lying within said town, for the use of building a meeting-house, settling a minister, and clearing and repairing of roads; which tax has been assessed, and public notice given to the proprietors to pay the same as the law directs; yet many of the proprietors have not paid said tax, but neglect and delay to pay the same: Wherefore the Assessors of said tax have agreed ot meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Tupper's, of said town, and in said county, on the Twenty-third day of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to sell for the payment of the arrears of the aboveſaid tax, and other necessary charges, so much of said delinquent proprietors lot or lots, as shall then be sufficient for that purpose; and the said Vendue to be adjourned from day to day until the whole be accomplished: Which delinquent proprietors of said lot or lots are hereby cautioned to prevent, by making payment to Benjamin Baits, town-treasurer.

Chesterfield, November the 7th Day, A. D. 1768.

John Wilder, Benjamin Bonney, Eleazer King, Ezra May. } Assessors of said Tax and said Town.

Province of New-Hampshire.

A Petition having been presented to the General Assembly of said province, by Samuel Peirce & Anna Mitchel of Newbury, guardians to the children and heirs of Robert Mitchel late of said Newbury, deceas'd, setting forth that the said Robert died possessed of a certain real estate in Newbury, as also of the one half of the original rights of Caleb Sanborn & William Walker in Weare's town in the province of New-Hampshire, That in consequence of a petition to the General Court of the Massachusetts-Bay, the said guardians had been permitted to make sale of the real estate in Newbury aforesaid, for the benefit of said heirs, and praying leave also to dispose of said rights in Weare's town for the same purpose.——These are to notify all parties concern'd, that a hearing is ordered on said petition on the third day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the first day of December next, at which time they may attend, to shew cause why the Prayer thereof may not be granted.

Nov. 2, 1768. George King, Dep. Secr'y.

WHEREAS the Land formerly purchased by the New-England People, and others, commonly called the Susquahannah Company, of the Six Nations of Indians, lying on Susquahannah-river, are within the grant made to the Governor and Company of the colony of Connecticut, in the most plain and legal construction thereof, and his Majesty's prohibition as to the settling those lands, pointing out the dissatisfaction and disturbance that such settlement might occasion to those Indians, as the only reason of such prohibition, and by his Majesty's order, at the late congress, such precautions have been taken as to obviate any fresh troubles with the Indians; and the Indians being now quieted and satisfied, it appears that nothing reasonable in the way against the Susquahannah purchasers going on and settling those lands purchased by them, lying within the line settled with the Indians at said congress, as soon as conveniently may be.

THESE are therefore to give Notice to said Susquahannah company, to meet at Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the 28th day of December next, then and there to consult and act what they see fit and convenient, as to carrying on such settlement, and any other business that may be tho't proper to be done at said Meeting.

Windham, Nov. 28, 1768. Eliphalet Dyer, Jed. Elderkin, Saml. Gray. } Committee.

SUGARS.

A Few Barrels *Jamaica* SUGAR, to be Sold on *Minot's* T, cheap for Cash.

A Quantity of Fine SALT, and a few Groce of Quart Bottles, to be sold on board the Schooner Sukey, Frederick Morth, Commander, at Minot's T.

THE unprecedented violence exerted and sixteen days continued on the Manufactory-House, and the works therein carrying on, to the great disappointment and chagrin of the numerous customers of the Subscriber, whereby they were driven from him to apply elsewhere, to the almost total destruction of his business: He finds himself in this manner obliged to entreat the return of their favour and employ; that he may not be obliged to seek bread in some other part of the country, much against his inclination of serving a people to whom he acknowledges himself deeply indebted for the most zealous and finally successful endeavours to preserve his privilege. He assures the publick that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render them substantial service, and that on terms as reasonable as any thing performed with equal care can be afforded. He cordially thanks the Public in general, and the town of Boston in special, for the favourable notice they have been pleased to take of his interest, and begs leave to subscribe himself *their much obliged*

Boston, Decemb. 2, 1768. *humble Servant,*

JOHN BROWN.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership of CHASE and SPEAKMAN, will soon be dissolv'd: THIS is to desire all Persons who are indebted to them to make speedy Payment to prevent Trouble:—And likewise all those who have any Demands upon said Company, to call for their respective Balances.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah, Robert Jarvis,* Master, will sail with all convenient Expedition, having Part of her Cargo engag'd.——Freighters or Passengers may apply to *John Rowe*, or to Captain *Jarvis* on board his Vessel, at *John Rowe's* Wharff. *Decemb.* 12.

TO be Sold at Store, No. 1. at the Head of *Griffin's* Wharf—A few Hogsheads best Jamaica Sugar, old Jamaica Rum in Iron-bound Casks of about 40 Gallons each, Ginger and Pimento or Allspice.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Honorable *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr. *Clement Jackson*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, represented insolvent, and six Months being allowed for bringing in said Claims—— Give Notice, that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, *Boston*, on the third Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from 5 o'Clock to 8. P. M. *Dec.* 9, 1768.

Just Imported, and to be Sold at Store No. 15, on the Town-Dock;

CHOICE New *Philadelphia* FLOUR,
Superfine ditto in Half Barrels.
Carolina Sweet Potatoes by the Barrel or Bushel.
Sour Oranges very cheap by the Barrel.
Rice by the Cask or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD,

The Brigantine *Bristol Packet,*

Lately arriv'd from *Bristol*, a prime Sailer, well found, burthen about 110 Tons: Enquire of *John Rowe*, at his Store, *Who has to sell,*

The best *Madeira* Wine, a few Casks of old Wine; *Lisbon* Lemons; Cheshire Cheese; *Lisbon, Cadiz* and *Liverpool* Salt; all Sorts of Glass and Nails; Lead, Shot, Hemp, Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs, Cod-Lines, Hooks, and a General Assortment of other Goods. *Boston, December* 12, 1768.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

A General Assortment of English and India Peice GOODS, suitable to the Winter Season, all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Shott, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Chests, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Loggs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (tbctf)

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholesale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C.wt.
West-India and New-England-Rum.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Russia and Ravens Duck
Codlines
Junk
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles.
White Beans

3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Linnens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seeming Twine——&c.
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimstone
Copperas
Allum

John Nazro,

HAS imported from LONDON, in Capt. Jarvis, *and now opening at his Shop lately improved by Dr.* William Greenleaf, *in Cornhill*, Boston.

A fresh Assortment of English and India GOODS, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchas'd in any Store in *Boston*—among which are

A very fine assortment of Broad cloths and Irish linnens, frizes, bearskins, beaver coating, velvet, rich white figured and plain sattins, black spotted ditto, pelong sattins of all colours, figured modes, white water'd tabby for stays, silk crapes, brilliants, missinets, grizets, buttilets, broglioes, camblets, russels, damasks, poplins, sturrats, brocaded queen stuffs, callimancoes, everlastings, amens, normantles, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 blankets, red blue and white stript duffils, halfthicks, Devonshire kerseys, flannel, swanskin, womens and childrens stays, English shoes and galloshoes, persians all colours, lawn aprons, long lawns, ⅞ and yard wide lawns & cambricks, bonnet paper, white and black footings for laces, white trolly lace, white and black bone lace, fillettings, qualities, white and striped tape, ⅛ ¼ and yard wide check, osnabrigs, ticklinburgs, huckabuck, Russia linnen, womens black silk gloves and mitts, outsize ditto. Kilmarnock caps, worsted do. worsted gloves and mitts, womens kid gloves and mitts, lamb ditto. snails and gimps, beautiful assortment of ribbons, tammies, durants, shalloons, figured dimities, fancy trimmings, linen handkerchiefs, yellow holland, buckram, stone dishes and plates, terens, teapots, basons and mugs, blue and white tea-cups, saucers, creampots, cream-coloured-dishes, plates, sallad dishes, looking and dressing glasses, spice boxes, mehogany comb trays with draws, back-gammon tables and dice boxes, temple and tortoishell spectacles, razor straps, a beautiful assortment of marquaset stone ear-rings, silver currels, stone sleeve buttons set in silver, tortoishell combs set with paste, paste knee and shoe buckles, ivory books, marquaset hoop rings, purple green and black necklaces with spreaders, smelling bottles, silver seals, cards, brushes, stone rings, gilt and plated buttons, velvet corks, feathers, fillets and plumes, german serges, black and coloured taffaties, dowlass, figured muslin, gauze, parisnet and catgut, black cravats, hungarians, breeches pieces, crewels, men and womens hose, death head and basket buttons, silk & hair and silk twist, ferrets, galloom, braid and cord shaping; London, Turkey and Scotch carpeting, black and coloured sattin hatts, new-fashioned bonnets trimm'd, ivory and horn small tooth combs, tupee and cramber ditto, garnet earing brooches, paste hair pins, coffee-mills, Dutch quills, &c. &c. too many to be particularly mentioned in an Advertisement.

N. B. At the same place may be had a beautiful assortment of garnet necklaces, silver-top'd castors, choice Indigo, Lynn-made Shoes, &c.

To be Let or Sold, on reasonable Terms, and enter'd upon immediately;

A Convenient good Dwelling-House, two Rooms on a Floor, together with a Garden Spot and Cooper's Shop, all in good Repair, situate in Medford, near the Great Bridge, adjacent to a good Wharf, very convenient for landing Lumber, &c. Enquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Esq; in said Medford.

N. B. The above Premises are well calculated to accommodate a Cooper, a Carpenter, or other Tradesman.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his Escape last Friday from the Workhouse in *Boston*, where he had been confin'd 5 or 6 Days for Runningaway some Time since from the Schooner Sally, *Abraham Van Bebber*, Master, *Peter Dyer*, an indented English Servant Boy about 14 or 15 Years of Age, well sett, short light-colour'd bushey head of Hair; had on an old slopt Hatt, green outside Jacket much faded, an under Jacket made of Floor Carpeting, Oznabrigs Shirt, narrow long Trowsers, blue Stockings, Shoes much worn. Whoever takes up said Boy, and will send him to the Printers hereof, shall have the above Reward paid by said Printers.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-away from his Master the 25th Day of November last, at North-Kingston, in the Colony of Rhode-Island, a well-set Negro Man Slave, named Isaac, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a Scar on his Forehead, between 30 and 40 Years old, thick Beard, can play on a Fiddle, and loves strong Drink; had on and carried with him a lightish-colour'd Thickset Coat, a blue Ratteen Jacket with Cuffs to the Sleeves, a blue Broad Cloth Jacket without Sleeves, Flannel Shirt, stript Flannel Trowsers, grey yarn Stockings, and single Channel Pumps. Whoever will secure said Slave in any of his Majesty's Goals, or deliver him to the Subscriber, his Master, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid. Per SAMUEL ROSE.

Masters of Vessels, and others, are hereby forbid carrying off or securing said Slave, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. December 3, 1768.

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